

DIRECTIONS FOR CULTIVATION

Of Corn in the State of Kentucky.

Dr. Mutchler Issues Circular of Interest to All Corn Growers.

Supt. Henry Leach has given us a copy of the bulletin issued by Dr. Fred Mutchler, of the Agricultural department of the Western Kentucky State Normal School at Bowling Green, which we trust will be of interest to our readers. The bulletin follows:

1. Selection of Land.
2. See that land is well drained and as fertile as can be secured on the farm.
3. If possible to obtain, an acre not cultivated in corn last year is most desirable.
4. If there is a fall plowed field of clover or other sod, cow peas or pasture on the farm, select an acre from that.
5. Fertilizing.
6. Use an abundance of well-rotted stable manure, if obtainable. Apply after land is plowed and work into soil thoroughly (25 tons not too much well worked in). Part of the manure may be applied before plowing if thought best.
7. If commercial fertilizer is used, one analyzing as nearly as possible, nitrogen, 3 per cent, phosphoric acid, 10 per cent, and potash, 2 per cent, is recommended. From 250 lbs. to 500 lbs. per acre should be drilled into the ground with a wheat drill about two weeks before planting. (Do not put fertilizer in the hill).
8. Preparation of Seed Bed.
9. BREAKING.—(a) Fall breaking is best. (b) For spring breaking turn soil not less than 8 inches and deeper if not more than an inch of clay subsoil is turned up. Better plow 12 to 16 inches deep if the subsoil permits.
10. PULVERIZING.—Before planting thoroughly fine the soil as deep as possible, using disk or cutting harrow until manure is thoroughly mixed with soil. The land should be like a garden or ash pile.
11. Seeding.
12. Get your seed corn from the best crop that has grown in your section of country. The variety does not matter so that it is known to have high yielding qualities. (If you have trouble in getting satisfactory seed inform your County Superintendent and it will be attended to).
13. Planting.
14. Either in hills 3 feet 8 inches each way, or drills 18 inches, in rows 3 feet 8 inches apart.
15. Plant 3 inches deep.
16. If corn needs thinning or replanting see to it as early as possible. (Try for uniformity).
17. Plant as soon as suits your conditions after April 15th.
18. Cultivation.
19. Any time from planting to four days afterward, harrow the ground with a light harrow. (Do not harrow or roll corn after it is up if you can avoid it).
20. Cultivate every week or ten days with fine tooth cultivator, or one-horse harrow, from time corn is large enough until it tassels.
21. Keep corn free from weeds. They take the moisture that the soil needs.
22. If bull-tongues are used they should be small ones.

VERY IMPORTANT.

Never work in soil when it is too wet, and never cultivate over two inches deep. (It will do more harm than good).

Study carefully all publications sent you, and keep a careful record of time (horses and men), material and money used on the acre. These will figure in your grade at the end of the work.

Respectfully submitted,
FRED MUTCHLER.

Vote on \$30,000 Bond Issue.

Hazard, Ky., April 7.—The Perry County Fiscal Court during its April term ordered the payment from the 1913 taxes the sum of \$4,600, of which amount \$250 was in the nature of pauper claims, the balance for salaries to the county officials, including

the Magistrates and other expenses. The court ordered that a special election be held to vote on the question of a bond issue amounting to \$30,000. This amount, it is stated, will be enough to pay off the balance due on the new courthouse building and provide funds sufficient to construct a concrete sidewalk ten feet wide around the public square. A contract was entered into between the court and the Smith Construction Company to do the work on a 10 per cent basis. The court also ordered that the courtroom should not be used for any other than court business excepting in the case of religious meetings or special lectures. Lodge meetings are forbidden.

Ballot Denied Women in Michigan

Detroit, April 8.—Woman suffrage in Michigan was generally conceded hopelessly defeated in yesterday's election when scattering returns received late today from the rural districts of the State did not tend to materially decrease the big majority rolled up against the amendment by the early returns. Its opponents tonight predicted a majority of at least 25,000.

This afternoon's returns also increased the confidence of the Republicans that they would carry the complete State ticket.

Judge Alfred J. Murphy, Democratic candidate for Supreme Court Justice, was still the only dangerous opponent and his vote had not increased to any considerable extent since the early returns.

Paying Sheep Claims.

Frankfort, Ky., April 5.—Nearly all the sheep claims have been paid by the State Auditor, H. Z. Churchill, of the Auditor's office, said that this year a balance of about \$40,000 from the dog tax will go to the school fund after paying claims for sheep killed. Last year the balance was more than double this amount.



S. A. BRATCHER
Candidate for the Republican Nomination for Sheriff Ohio County.

Death of Mrs. Julia A. Renfrow

Mrs. Julia A. Renfrow, wife of the late Edward C. Renfrow, died at her home near Dundee this county, Mar. 26, 1913, after a lingering illness of many months. Funeral services were conducted at the Dundee Baptist church of which she was a member by Rev. Van Hoy. Interment at Sand Hill. She was born January 4, 1840; professed faith in Christ when quite young and joined the Baptist Church and lived a consistent member until God called her home. Aunt Julia, as she was familiarly called, was a patient sufferer, seldom complaining. She was quite a favorite in her neighborhood, was ever ready to minister to the sick and distressed and will be greatly missed by many sorrowing friends and relatives.

In sixty days our store will close for good. Every dollar's worth of merchandise MUST BE SOLD.
ROSENBLATT'S.

Teachers Must Wait.

Frankfort, Ky., April 5.—Many county superintendents attending the meeting here have made inquiries about when they are to receive their February apportionment of the state school fund, amounting to half-million dollars. It was explained to them that there is in the fund now \$380,639.30. This last payment must be in full and the warrant cannot be met until about \$125,000 more is received into the fund in the treasury. That will be probably within the next thirty days.

Administrator's Notice.

All persons having claims against the estate of Lewis Rankin are hereby notified to present them to me, properly proven, on or before May 20, 1913 or they will be forever barred.

JOHNNIE SHORT, SR.,
Executor, Ky.

Administrator Lewis Rankin, deceased.

SUFFRAGETTES CONTINUE WAR

Burn Grandstand at Kelso Racecourse in Scotland.

Women Caught Setting Fire to Stand—Many Windows Broken and Mail Boxes Ruined.

London, April 7.—The campaign of revenge for the long sentence imposed upon Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst which the suffragettes threatened is proceeding actively and seems likely to spread.

Many outrages have been committed during the last twenty-four hours. These included the complete destruction of the grandstand of the Ayr race course in Scotland, where the principal Scottish meetings are held; the damage being estimated at \$15,000, and an attempt to burn the new grandstand of the Kelso race course, also in Scotland. Two women were caught red-handed after they had ignited oil-soaked rags which they had placed beneath the Kelso stand.

Many shop windows were smashed in Glasgow, including those of the Labor Exchange; telephone wires were cut at Llantarnam, in Monmouthshire; letter boxes were damaged at Liverpool; the flower beds in the public park at Newcastle were torn up and letter boxes were burned or damaged in London.

The fact that Mrs. Emerson, of Jackson, Mich., has declared herself satisfied with the concession made by the British Home Secretary, Reginald McKenna, in taking ten days off the prison sentence of her daughter, Miss Zelle Emerson, has greatly displeased some of the militant suffragettes. Miss Lillian Scott-Troy, the San Francisco suffragette, who has been one of the most active workers in Miss Emerson's behalf, in an interview tonight said:

"I am thoroughly shocked at Mrs. Emerson's weak attitude after her strong letters and cablegrams to the United States, and the firm support she has had from English doctors and men and women of high position who know neither her daughter nor herself personally, but who realize the awful consequences of forcible feeding in English prisons."

"I blame the embassy for her change of attitude. Mrs. Emerson is one of those Americans who evidently are overcome by a note from an English person in a position superior to that in which they move."

"It is not a case of an individual, but a case of an American citizen, and Mrs. Emerson, whose attitude has been hot and cold, should be disregarded and the campaign continued, because it will establish a precedent for future treatment of American prisoners in English prisons."

The bomb and arson campaign threatened by the "wild women" has caused intense alarm in the provinces, especially at historic places like Chatsworth and Blenheim, where special patrols of police and gamekeepers have been placed on duty day and night.

Voted for It and Are Going to Get It.

Down in Florida thousands of good Democrats are growing oranges, lemons, pineapples and grapefruit. This is one of the chief industries of that State. These same fruits are grown in nearby islands and countries to the South.

The transportation charge to the North is no less from Florida, than from these other places. So far as this factor is concerned, they can lay down their products in the ultimate markets just as cheap as can Florida growers.

But the Floridians are protected in their industry by a tariff which Mr. Underwood intends to materially reduce. The directors of the Florida Citrus Exchange now declare that if he does, they will "repudiate the action of the Democratic party" and will protect their home industries and lives from this threatened destruction.

Mr. Underwood smiles. And why not? He is proposing to do to Florida only what he is pledged to do by the Democratic platform and what the

people of Florida voted overwhelmingly, he should do.

The Florida Citrus growers will be no worse off than will be the Louisiana sugar cane growers, who also patriotically voted to make less, or nothing, from their industry that the rest of the people might have cheaper sugar.

The Floridians should brace up and take a dose of their own medicine without making faces. Let them get down to brass tacks and save themselves. If destruction is threatened.

The present tariff does not represent as much in profit as the enormous waste in distribution in loss. Let them save their energies to assault this problem. If they will they probably can so reduce the distribution charge as to more than make up for any tariff loss.

Then they can continue to bunch and vote for the party of Jackson, Jefferson, Cleveland, Underwood and Wilson, with its moagrel tariff, its extravagant economics and general inconsistency.—Duluth News-Tribune.

"Why I Quit the Air Game."

We are living in a fast age, and the professional athlete who is willing to sacrifice his bones on the altar of a highly seasoned sport is the one who the crowds will jam the gates to see perform.

Art and science! Bah! The only science that ever appealed to me was the dull thud of the dollars as they bounced in the ticket office window. But I never cheated the spectators. I gave the pumpkin-fair patrons just as much for their "two-bits" as I gave those who paid \$25 for boxes at the big city meets.

I was never egotistical enough to think the crowds came to witness my skill in putting a biplane through all the trick-dog stunts. There was only one thing that drew them to my exhibitions: that morbid desire to witness "something happen." They all predicted I would be killed while flying and none wanted to miss being "in at the death" if he could help it.

It is no exaggeration to say that if a promoter advertise that Beachey would fall a few thousand feet and get killed on a certain afternoon, the stunt would draw a bigger crowd than any other event. The street cars could not haul them, nor would any grounds house them. I let the promoters dangle before the eyes of the public the bait that there was a chance to witness Beachey's final drop. I got big money for it. That money enabled me to quit, and give the crowd the laugh.

The chance of being killed never worried me while I was flying. Every man and woman I met during my career predicted I would get killed. This only annoyed me. It did not get on my nerves.

I made up my mind that if I did tumble from the air, I did not want my final bump to stamp me as a piker. If it came my time to die, I wanted to drop thousands of feet. I wanted the grandstands and the grounds to be packed with a huge, cheering mob and the band must be crashing out the latest rag. And when the ambulance, or worse, hauled me away, I wanted them all to say, as they filed out the gates: "Well, he was certainly flying some."

I knew I was skillful. I had every confidence in my combined action to a degree sufficient to checkmate any treacherous trick of wind or weather. I was never afraid of myself. But I knew just as sure as fate, some day there would be a tiny flaw in a piece of steel; just a little flick; it would not take longer than just a tick of a watch; and then it would all be over.

I always believed I would get killed if I stuck to the game long enough. Without shouting the fact from the housetops, I set a figure for my bank-roll to reach and decided that when I got that much money in the strong box, I'd quit the game cold. The last flight I made brought me the final dollars of my "pile." Now I have quit the game forever.

Hartford Baptist Church.

Services Sunday will be as follows: Sunday School 9:30 a. m. Dr. E. W. Ford, Supt. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:15 p. m. by the pastor, Rev. E. B. English.

Morning subject: "American Patriots." Evening subject: "The Hope of the Nation." Everyone welcome.

Doors soon to close. We are going to leave and must close our doors within sixty days. Goods must go first. ROSENBLATT'S.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING HELD

District Meeting at Bennett's Schoolhouse.

A. S. of E. Session Was Well Attended and Nice Program Rendered.

One of the most enthusiastic Magisterial District meetings of the American Society of Equity was held at Bennett's school house Saturday, March 22. After the devotional exercises the morning was spent in the transaction of business of the organization up to the noon hour.

Then a bountiful dinner was spread by the good lady members of this local. Such an array of good things to eat is hard to describe.

The house was called to order at one o'clock by Chairman T. H. Belmont. The meeting opened by singing "Honor the Farmer."

Prayer by Bro. E. C. Baird. Recitations by little Della M. Daniel, Antha and Gleaneane China and Misses Alice and Edith Chian.

Essay by Mrs. Jim Daniel. Essay by Miss Vera Hawkins.

A beautiful song by visiting lady members of Goshen local.

The banner was again given to Hartford local No. 604, of which we are very proud.

This meeting was well attended by visiting members of the various locals of Ohio county. Much business was transacted, and the meeting was closed by singing the "Farmers Rally Song."

A. MEMBER.

In sixty days our store will close for good. Every dollar's worth of merchandise MUST BE SOLD.

ROSENBLATT'S.

In The Oil Field.

Three new derricks are in course of construction in the oil field, and there is every evidence that drilling on a large scale will be on this spring.

A rich strike of oil near Corydon, Ind., is supposed by oil men to be a part of the Hartford field.

Snell well is still making one hundred barrels per day and pumping will soon begin at the Howard well.

All the tanks are filled and a shipment will be made every other day or as fast as oil cars can be obtained.

Great preparations are still being made among oil men to continue the efforts of obtaining leases.

Farmers Are Certain to be Hit.

In his speeches during the late Presidential campaign, President Wilson repeatedly declared that the agricultural interests needed no protection and it now appears that this theory is to be put into practical operation. Before this is done, however, the farmers are likely to be heard from in no uncertain terms through their representatives on the floor of the House. The horny-handed tillers of the soil may not be adept in the elucidation of obtrusive economic dogmas, but they are quite familiar with and equally appreciative of the irrefutable fact that with in the past census decade farm values in the United States have more than doubled. To be specific in statement the aggregate valuation of the farms of the country in 1900 was \$20,439,901,164 while in 1910 it was \$10,991,449,096. The farmer knows full well, too, that this augmentation of farm values was experienced under the operation of a Republican tariff system which afforded exceptionally substantial protection to his products. If now this beneficent protection is to be withdrawn he will be likely to conclude that it is reasonable to assume that if an exactly reverse movement in farm values

does not result he will at least be seriously prejudiced.

It is a universally-conceded fact that the most potential factor in the reduction of the high cost of living lies in the extensive development of the country's untutilized agricultural resources. There are many thousands of acres of arable land still lying fallow, the cultivation of which would by increasing the supply of food products, naturally make the necessities of life more abundant and consequently less dear. If, however, by the contemplated "substantial reductions all along the line" the American farmer is to be left absolutely exposed to the ruinous effect of foreign competition, there will be very little encouragement for new-comers to engage in the pursuit of agriculture.

Democratic tariff tinkering is threatening serious injury in many directions, but there can hardly be a more severe blow struck at the country's prosperity than would be involved in a check to agricultural expansion.

Selling out to quit business. We are going away, but the goods must go first.
ROSENBLATT'S.

RECEIVE LESS FOR STAPLE PRODUCTS

Prices to Farmers Lower on April 1 Than at Any Time in Past Five Years.

Washington, April 9.—Farmers were getting less for their staple crops on April 1 last than on that date any other time during the last five years, as figured out by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture.

On April 1, this year, prices of staple crops averaged 25.9 per cent lower than on a like date of 1912, 3.7 per cent lower than in 1911; 18.3 per cent lower than in 1909. This year the average of prices increased three-tenths of 1 per cent during the month of March against an average increase of 2.1 per cent during March of the past five years.

Corn on April 1 averaged 53.7 cts. a bushel against 71.1 last year, 49.7 the year before and 65.5 in 1910; wheat 79.1 cents against 92.5, 83.8 and 104.5 the three preceding years; oats 48.5 against 92.3, 69.1 and 69.7 cents; rye 62.9 against 85.1, 75.4 and 76.6 cents; potatoes 50.3 against 117.1, 55.5 and 47.4; cotton 11.8 against 10.1, 13.9 and 14.1 cents per pound, and butter 27.6 against 26.1, 22.6 and 25.8 cents.

On hogs, beef, veal, sheep and lambs prices were better than on April 1 in 1912 and 1911, but in the cases of hogs, sheep and lambs not up to averages for 1910. Hogs on April 1 averaged \$7.62 per hundred pounds; beef cattle \$5.88; veal calves \$7.49; sheep \$4.97, and lambs, \$6.56.

Two Killing Frosts.

When the killing frosts brought heavy losses to the California citrus growers they found consolation in the prospect of better times this year, when through good prices they could recoup in some measure. But it seems that they are not to have any such compensation. In the new tariff bill the duties on oranges and lemons are to be ruthlessly slashed, and it will be the growers of Sicily and other citrus countries who will profit by California's misfortune. For the domestic growers another killing frost is at hand—the frost of Free-Trade. Misfortunes never come singly.

Marriage License.

Charlie E. Bolton, Livermore, Ky., and Little Belle Dawson, route 3, Hartford.

Wayne Dever and Lottie Peach, Olatou, Ky.

Clarence Westerfield and Cova Wright, route 1, Fordville.

Whalon A. King, route 7, Hartford, and Frances Hinchshaw, Hartford.

Acle Willoughby and Ethel Embury, Balzotown, Ky.

Clyde Arnold and Fannie Evans, Arnold.

Eggs For Sale.—B. P. Rocks, Pope Stock, per setting, 15 eggs for \$1.00.

Indian Runner Duck Eggs, 13 for 75c.

MRS. JOHN W. SANDERFUR,
R. 7, Hartford, Ky.

"ANGEL" IS THE PLAYMATE

Of Denver Girl Who Talks With Unseen Companion.

Parents at First Thought Girl Was Talking to Dolls, But Finally Began to Wonder.

Denver, Colo., March 31.—A five-year-old girl who has an "angel" for her playmate is attracting much attention from psychologists here. She is the daughter of A. U. Mayfield, a newspaper writer, and her name is Corinne Alberta Mayfield and she is known to her friends as "Margie."

When Corinne Alberta was one year old she could walk and talk. She never, like most other children, practiced "baby talk." This was not considered strange, as there were no other children in the family, and the parents were well past middle age when the baby came.

But the power of the child, even at the age of one year, to summon the her side the soul or spirit of a little girl which Corinne always called by the name of Margie, was the most perplexing problem that attracted the attention of her parents. If she was alone and faced, "Margie" would come to her. If she was taken out in her carriage, "Margie" would go along. If she was playing on the floor, or on the lawn, "Margie" was with her. She was not afraid in the darkest room, because she said "Margie" was near.

This spirit child was the companion of Corinne Alberta for nearly one year before the parents began to wonder who, or what "Margie" was and where. For a long time they thought the child had named one of her dolls "Margie," and paid little attention to the frequent recurrence of the name.

But one day the child's father took her for a walk in the park. They were strolling on the lawn, when Corinne clapped her hands and exclaimed:

"Oh, daddy, here comes Margie—now we can have lots of fun!"

The surprised father could see no one and asked the child what she meant. She replied:

"Oh, don't you know Margie, my little playmate? Don't you see her there? Isn't she dear?"

"Where is she?" asked her papa.

"Oh, right here by my side. She has hold of my hand," replied Corinne and then, as if prompted by someone she said:

"Oh, daddy, of course you can't see Margie—she says you can't, 'cause she just came here to play with me."

"Where does Margie live?" he asked.

"Why in Heaven, of course—don't you know that?" she replied, apparently very much surprised that her father should not know all about "Margie" and her place of abode.

Corinne Alberta was awakened one night by a dream. She cried, and said burglars were in the house. Her father went to her bedside and quieted her. After he had retired he heard the child laughing and he asked the reason.

"Why Margie just came and told me not to be afraid. She says there are no burglars here."

"Where is Margie?" he asked.

"Right here above my bed, daddy—don't you see her?" And in a few minutes the child was asleep again with a smile on her face.

Another time Corinne was at the house of Dr. E. G. Hunt, a neighbor, and they were showing her pictures through a stereoscope. Among the pictures was one of a little girl in a white dress. The baby was asleep and a little angel hovered over the crib. Corinne looked at it and exclaimed:

"Oh, look, doctor, here is Margie's picture!" and she was so delighted that she could now show her little playmate's picture to her daddy.

Corinne always talks of "Margie" as a "little baby that can talk and walk" and says that "Margie" doesn't grow much. The mysterious little playmate is not in the mind of the child, as large as she is, but she has golden hair and blue eyes, and "lives in Heaven above the clouds."

Only once that her parents have an knowledge of, from what Corinne says, did "Margie" bring other spirits with her. One day Corinne was playing on the floor when "Margie" appeared.

"Oh, Margie!" she exclaimed, "who are these children you have brought with you?"

Corinne then said that three other little girls had come to visit her.

The parents do not believe in spiritualism in any way, nor in any occult mysteries. They give little thought to be strange visitors from "beyond the clouds," and treat the creature as being a very ordinary child.

Some dependence, however, is placed in the stories told of "Margie" by Corinne Alberta, even by the parents who have come to look upon the "little playmate" as an everyday visitor about the Mayfield home at 1035 Josephine street.

The child is fond of drawing. When she was three years old she had made dozens of sketches of people—always tending toward the comic. In her little sketches Corinne Alberta always says that "Margie" helped her.

One year ago Corinne fell sick and was near death. The family physician said the baby could not live. She had leakage of the heart, and the physician said that cases are very rare when a child with this ailment ever reaches the age of maturity. Her father called her mother to the bedside and said:

"Don't worry about me, mamma. I'm going to get well—Margie told me so. Margie was just here, and she's gone back to her home above the clouds where God is."

And baby Corinne did get well and is fast getting over her heart affliction. In this much the parents have faith in the existence of "Margie."

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contains Mercury.

Mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists. Price 75c per bottle.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

HUMAN "FLY" HURT AS ROCKET BURSTS

Rodman Law Planned to Be Shot Up 3500 Feet and Descend by Parachute.

New York, April 7.—A steel rocket containing Rodman Law, the human "fly," in which he intended to be shot 3500 feet into the air, descending by a parachute, exploded this afternoon when 800 pounds of powder behind it was fired. Law was hurled 25 feet from his seat in the rocket and was slightly injured.

Protected by padding and a helmet, Law crawled into the rocket with his parachute and gave the order to fire. The fuse was lighted and spluttered for thirty seconds. There was a burst of flame, a cloud of smoke and a terrific report. Hundreds of spectators straining their eyes for a sight of the great rocket hurtling through the air, saw it leap forward a few feet and burst into fragments. Law was hurled violently through the air and to the ground. His hair and eyebrows were burned off. For ten seconds he was unconscious. Then he got up and looked around.

"Damn that thing!" he exclaimed. "I thought I was going up."

Panic spread among the spectators immediately after the explosion. It seemed inconceivable that Law could have escaped being blown to bits and several women became hysterical.

When those managing the exploit reached the scene, they were surprised to find Law struggling on the ground, in the midst of the burning framework of the scaffolding, which had supported the rocket. His escape was explained by the fact that the head of the rocket on which he stood shoulder high in a hollow extension was made of an extra thickness of steel. The rest of the rocket, 6 feet in length and 2 1/2 feet in diameter, was blown to atoms.

Law walked unassisted to a nearby house to have his burns dressed. He declared he would make a second attempt as soon as another rocket could be constructed by the moving-picture interests which employed him.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Saved Leg of Boy.

"It seemed that my 14-year old boy would have to lose his leg, on account of an ugly ulcer, caused by a bad bruise," wrote D. F. Howard, Aquone, N. C. "All remedies and doctors' treatment failed till we tried Fletcher's Anker Salve, and cured him with one box." Cures burns, boils, skin eruptions, piles. 25c, at all druggists.

ARE OPPOSED TO REMOVING DUTIES

American Farmers Urged to Stand Together for the Protection of Their Own Interests.

If we do not stand together in the protection of our own interests we cannot expect anyone to represent us. Congress intends to reduce customs duties upon most goods, and if farmers do not get busy they will admit all farm productions from foreign countries free duty. Some of the lawmakers expect by taking the duty off wheat to be able to go round to the bakers and see the price of bread reduced. They also think by letting in meat from South America free of duty that meat will be cheaper at the butcher shop. They also believe that by making the Australian wool grower a president of the duty on wool that clothes here will be cheaper. They are mistaken. They can injure and discourage American industries by reducing us to the poverty-stricken masses and wealthy classes of other countries, but they cannot cheapen bread, meat or clothing without at the same time reducing the earning power of the masses of city people, just the same as they will surely influence a decrease in farm productions. Any one who will read "Our Industrial Policy" as published in this paper and agreeing with us should write to their Senators and members of the House of Representatives endorsing these views. If requested to do so, we will furnish our subscribers with extra copies to send to Washington for that purpose. If we do not attend to our own business, no one will do it for us.

On January 21st, 1913, our attorney, Mr. S. H. Cowan, appeared before the Ways and Means Committee at Washington, D. C., and urged the retention of the present duty on live stock, and its products. Mr. Cowan's brief on behalf of this association, filed with the Ways and Means Committee, has been sent to each of our members, and it is worth of careful reading. Advice from Washington indicate that the Ways and Means Committee will probably favorably report the same free-list bill as passed Congress at the last session. Said bill placed on the free list meats, cereals and flour, and some manufactured articles, such as agricultural implements, cotton baling, boots and shoes, and certain kind of leather, and some classes of lumber. Our members are urged to immediately write the Congressmen and Senators from their respective states, asking them to vigorously oppose the placing of meat and live stock on the free list. From letter issued February 14th, 1913, by H. A. Jastro, President, American Live Stock Association. The office of the Secretary of the association is 909 Seventeenth Street, Denver, Colo. T. W. Tomlinson, Secretary.—St. Louis National Farmer.

A Log on the Track.

Of the fast express means serious trouble ahead, if not removed, so does loss of appetite. It means lack of vitality, loss of strength and nerve weakness. If appetite fails, take Electric Bitters quickly to overcome the cause by toning up the stomach and curing the indigestion. Michael Hesselmer of Lincoln, Neb., had been sick over three years, but six bottles of Electric Bitters put him right on his feet again. They have helped thousands. They give pure blood, strong nerves, good digestion. Only 50 cents at all druggists.

Scientific.

Threshing Without Reaping.

That a machine has been perfected which will enable the farmer hereafter to thresh his grain direct from its stand in the field, without reaping process, is claimed by Frank Morse in the March Technical World Magazine of Chicago in describing the invention of Curtis C. Baldwin of Kansas. Last fall this machine made a record of threshing twenty-five acres of standing grain in ten hours. A strong blast of air from a revolving fan is so directed against the standing grain as to force the tops against a toothed cylinder, which threshes off the grain into a trough and elevated to another threshing, the chaff being blown out and the clean kernels falling into sacks as the machine moves forward, pulled by four horses. Only two men are required to operate it, one to drive and the other to tie the sacks and mind the engine.

Allentists Looking to Prevention.

The trend of many of the addresses before the Conference on Mental Hygiene in Philadelphia during the week was that the experts are looking more and more to ways of prevention of insanity and feeble-mindedness, not only by the prevention of improper parental mating but also

by the correction of radically wrong industrial and social conditions to which a large number of cases are traced due to nerve strain and worry. Dr. Carl A. Kelsey of the University of Pennsylvania declared that industrial conditions which caused men and women to worry about the necessities of life for themselves and children are as much responsible for the increase of insanity as alcoholism, the other big factor. Said he:

"Vice, crime, poverty, insanity—all are links of a chain being forged constantly by unjust social and industrial conditions."

Infantile Paralysis Germ Found. Dr. Simon Flexner, director of the Rockefeller Institute, made an announcement at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, on the 15th, that the organism which causes the disease known as infantile paralysis had been identified and that it was one of the smallest germs ever found. He explained that in the cultivation of this germ he had found it necessary to use a medium freed from oxygen and that because it would grow only in the absence of oxygen it would never be found in blood or any cavity containing oxygen. Dr. Flexner said he had not been able to establish the fact of infection from the bite of the stable fly or other insect, the discovery made by Dr. Rosenau of Washington, D. C., but he did not doubt the truth of the Rosenau discovery.

Friedmann Treating More Cases.

Upon his return from Canada to New York, Dr. Friedrich Friedmann, the German scientist, who claims to have a new and specific cure for tuberculosis, was again besieged by hundreds of people suffering from consumption. In several hospitals he began the treatment of numerous cases with his vaccine.

Fortunes in Faces.

There's often much truth in the saying "her face is her fortune," but it's never said where pimples, skin eruptions, blotches, or other blemishes disfigure it. Impure blood is back of them all, and shows the need of Dr. King's New Life Pills. They promote health and buoy. Try them. 25 cents at all druggists.

First Aid at The Mines.

A feature of this year's annual meeting of the Kentucky Mining Institute will be a "First Aid Contest." The competition will be open to teams from all over the state and will take place on May 16, the first day of the meeting, which is to be held in Lexington.

The Institute has arranged this contest with a view to encouraging the miners and mine operators throughout the state to take up the first-aid-to-the-injured work in the interest of the conservation of life. The movement was begun in Kentucky in 1911 by the mine rescue cars of the United States government Bureau of Mines, and since that time many first aid teams have been organized. Kentucky has a small percentage of mining accidents as compared with other states, but it is possible to make the percentage even lower and one of the best methods of doing so is by instruction of the miners in this emergency work.

All mining companies have their physicians, but accidents are frequent and it is not always possible to secure the physicians' service as promptly as could be desired. It is just here that the work of the first aid team is valuable and the instructions that these teams are given relate to the proper method of taking care of injured persons in the interim prior to arrival of the mine physician. This is in many cases of the utmost importance in saving an injured man's life.

The Kentucky Mining Institute is greatly enlarging its usefulness by encouraging the organization of first aid teams. Mining is of necessity a hazardous occupation, but its hazards may be reduced by educating the miners in relief work and in the observance of common sense rules for the prevention of accidents. There is no doubt that it will pay the operators to promote in this way the welfare of their men and that there will be substantial gain for safety and efficiency wherever there is a properly trained first aid organization.—Courier Journal.

Ocean Liner That Can't Sink.

From Belfast, where the big White Star Line, successor to the lost Titanic, is nearly completed, come details of important changes in plans which the builders say will make the new ship absolutely unsinkable. There is a steel shell from forward bulkhead to the rear of the turbine room aft and there will be sixty-two lifeboats instead of the twenty-six carried by the Titanic. An extra crew, trained for the launching and manning of these boats, will be provided. The water-tight doors are carried two decks higher than before, so that the ship would keep afloat even if half-filled with water.

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POULTRY

COMBAT POULTRY YARD FOES

Some Essential Measures Outlined by Expert Poultrymen for Control of Insect Parasites.

Insect parasites are the cause of a great deal of annoyance and loss to poultrymen. Some essential measures as outlined by George M. Turpin for their control are:

Have the poultry houses separated from all other farm buildings.

Have all the interior fixtures of the poultry houses, such as roost-poles, nest boxes, feed hoppers, dropping boards, etc., removed so that every part of the interior can be readily cleaned and sprayed.

Keep a good dust bath to which the fowls may have access at all times of the day. Common road dust with fine ashes and powdered sulphur or air-slacked lime added is excellent. The road dust should be gathered during dry weather for use during the winter.

Spray the coops and fixtures with a good whitewash twice each year, adding two pounds of salt and one-fourth gallon of crude carbolic acid to every 50 gallons of the spraying mixture.

Setting hens should have access to a good dust bath such as mentioned above. If lice are found later on the chicks, rub lard in the feathers of the head and throat, and in bad cases also under the wings.

SHIPMENT OF BABY CHICKS

Little Fellows May Be Sent Long Distances by Express Without Danger or Discomfort.

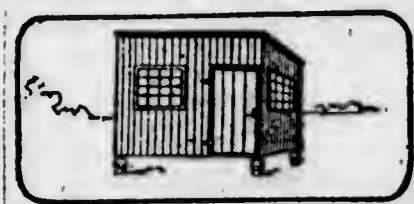
One of the most interesting branches of the poultry business is the shipping of baby chicks hundreds, even thousands, of miles, and yet have them arrive in good condition for further growth and development. By shipping direct from the incubator when the chicks are one day old, advantage is taken of that period in the life of the chicks when nature intended that they should be without food, and they can therefore without injury or discomfort be sent long distances by express under any conditions of climate.

Chicks when first hatched require neither food or drink. Indeed, such is harmful. During the first seventy-two hours the chick's life is sustained by the assimilation of the yolk, for the embryo chick is developed from the white of the egg, and just before hatching the yolk is drawn up into its system and furnishes all the food any chick should have for the first three days of its life. It is during this period that chicks can be shipped as far as express can take them.

KEEPING RATS FROM POULTRY

By Inverting Tin Bucket on Posts Supporting House Rodents May Be Kept Away.

If there are many rats in your vicinity it will pay you to make it impossible for them to enter your poultry house. Put a post in the ground for every corner of the house, says a writer in the Iowa Homestead. Invert



Rat-Proof Hen House.

over the top of the post an old three gallon tin bucket. Set your house on these posts and when Mr. Rat attempts to climb a post and go into the poultry house he simply goes up in side the bucket and does not accomplish his purpose.

HEN MANURE AS FERTILIZER

Has Greater Value Than Any Other Kind Used on Farm—Should Be Well Taken Care Of.

Hen manure as a fertilizer has greater value than any other fertilizer on the farm. It is generally supposed by some poultrymen that the manure will pay for taking care of the hens, but this depends much on how it is kept. The dropping boards under the roosts should be kept covered with some absorbent to preserve the strength of the droppings.

Land plaster or South Carolina rock is good. Never use wood ashes or lime with the poultry droppings. The ammonia or nitrogen would be set free, and part of the value of the fertilizer lost. The droppings should not be applied on a growing crop, or covered soil. Use it on corn by putting a handful on each hill at the time of last hoeing. It should be kept under cover until used.

Killing a Turkey.

The proper way to kill a turkey is to tie its feet together, hang on a pole, then cut the throat and allow to bleed freely. Dry pick, leaving head and wings on. After pickling, dip in hot water and then in cold. This will give the skin a fresher look.

CELERY AS DUCK FOOD

Winter Buds and Root Stocks Are Relished Best.

Plant is Wholly Submerged With Long, Flexible, Ribbon-Like Leaves of Light, Translucent Green—Flowers Are Peculiar.

(By W. L. M'ATEE.)

The names wild celery and canvasback duck have been closely associated in the annals of American sport. To a certain extent this association is justified, since the canvasback obtains about one-fourth of its food from this plant—a greater proportion than any other duck. However, the assertion that the flavor of the canvasback is superior to that of any other duck and that it depends on a diet of wild celery is not proved, to say the least.

The scapes or bluebills and the red-head also are very fond of wild celery, and are fully as capable of getting the delicious buds as the canvasback. Several other ducks get more or less of this food, the writer finding that even the scoters on a northern lake in fall lived almost exclusively on it for a time. All parts of the plant are eaten by ducks but the tender winter buds and root stocks are relished best. Wild celery buds can usu-



Wild Celery.

ally be obtained by the diving ducks, such as the bluebills, redheads, canvasbacks and scoters. The non-diving species, as the mallard, black duck, baldpate and the geese get an occasional bud, but more often they feed upon the leaves.

Wild celery is a wholly submerged plant with long, flexible, ribbon-like leaves of light translucent green and of practically the same width (anywhere from one-fourth to three-fourths of an inch, from root to tip. This plant may be distinguished from the eelgrass, which lives in brackish or salt water, by the fact that its leaves grow in bundles from the root stock, while those of eelgrass arise singly and alternate on opposite sides of the stem.

The flowers of wild celery are peculiar. The staminate flowers attached at the base of the plants shed pollen, which floats on the surface of the water and fertilizes the pistillate flower. The latter is attached to a long slender, round stem, which contracts into a spiral, drawing the flower under the water after fertilization. The seed pod into which the pollenized flower develops is straight or curved, a little slender than a common lead pencil and from 3 to 6 inches long. It contains embedded in a clear jelly, small dark seeds, in number about 50 to the inch. No such pod is borne by any other fresh water plant.

GUINEAS ARE HARD TO RAISE

Young Birds Must Be Watched Carefully Until Past Tender Age—Of Vary Wild Nature.

Guinea hens are among the hardest of all birds to breed, chiefly because the young guinea is so extremely tender. They are also of a very wild nature, and when one of them is lost from the hen it may be counted as lost. It is advisable to keep the young guineas shut up for a few days after they are hatched and feed them on bread crumbs, coarse corn meal and occasionally a hard-boiled egg, ground fine and mixed with the bread crumbs. After they leave the hen, if the days are warm and bright, they are allowed to hunt bugs and worms and require little feeding. After they are feathered out they need little care, as they are able to shift for themselves until the winter cuts off their supply of food.

In winter they must have a shelter and be fed the same as other poultry, but must be kept shut in when there is snow on the ground, as they will fly into the tops of trees or on roofs of buildings, and refuse to come down.

Winter Feed for Poultry.

One of the best and most relished winter feeds for poultry is cabbage, says a writer in an exchange. Even though there is an abundance of other green vegetable matter, I should still strive to add some cabbage to the list.

It is true that there is nothing quite as good for the hens as a growing crop, such as rye, over which they can range and thus combine exercise with food getting, and every effort should be made to provide it, but often space is too limited for such crops, and dependence must be had altogether on substitutes that can be stored away.

GOOD CARE OF DUCKS

Fowl Cannot Eat Gummy Food Without Wasting It.

Plenty of Grit Must Be Available at All Times, but It Must Not Be Mixed With Food—Green Stuff Is Also Essential.

(By A. GALLIGHER.)

A ration that is all right for ducks may be all wrong for chickens, and vice versa. For instance: Whole grain is not as good for ducks as a mixture of ground grains and cooked vegetables.

Whole corn may be fed occasionally, but it should be soaked for several hours before feeding.

Dry oats and wheat make very poor duck feed, but both are good when cooked and mixed with corn meal or boiled potatoes and bran.

It hardly pays to feed wheat to ducks unless it is unsalable. Since thorough cooking renders musty grain harmless it may be fed to ducks with good results. When cooked potatoes are used they should not be mixed with the ground grain until after the latter has been thoroughly moistened with either milk or water.

If the dry meal is added to the mashed potatoes a tough, sticky mass will be the result. Don't make the



Indian Runner Duck.

feed sloppy; just moist enough to cling together without being gummy. A duck cannot eat gummy feed without wasting it.

Other vegetables, such as turnips, beets, rutabagas, etc., are sometimes used instead of potatoes. Pumpkins, when thoroughly cooked, make a very good basis for the mash. The seeds should always be removed.

When no vegetables are to be had we use equal parts of boiled oats, corn meal, wheat bran, and middlings or second flour with a little powdered charcoal added. Some people (who ought to know better) put sand and oyster shell in their duck feed. When this is done the ducks are often forced to consume more grit than they require.

Of course ducks must have plenty of grit at all time, but it should not be mixed with the food. We place shallow boxes of grit close to the feed troughs. Oyster shell and coal cinders in some of the boxes, and clean, coarse sand in others.

Ducks will eat grit after every meal if it is within reach.

They usually drink and rinse their beaks while eating, therefore water should be placed near the feed troughs. Also green food is necessary the year round. Some sort of green stuff should be given at least once a day in winter.

If cabbage is plentiful, a little may be added to the mash each time. It should be chopped raw. As hulk is one of the important elements in a duck's ration, it is a good plan to provide an abundance of green stuff for winter use. We usually sow a patch of rye early in the fall for winter and early spring use.

If it gets a good start in the fall it will stay green all winter. If protected with a little straw or other covering. The grain of rye is unfit for poultry feed. Unless ducks are well fed in the winter they will not begin laying very early in the spring, and when they do begin their eggs will not be as large, nor as fertile as they otherwise would.

There is usually some shed or building that can be converted into a duck house at small expense.

If the roof is good the rest is easy. If the weather boarding is not sufficiently close to keep out draughts in cold weather cover the outside with tarred paper or strip with lath.

A board floor is better than an earth floor, because the ducks often stir up the ground in a very disagreeable manner where there is the least sign of moisture.

In cold weather ducks should be kept in the house, because their feet are so tender that when they come in contact with the ground they suffer greatly, and hobble along as though their backs were broken.

Provide plenty of clean bedding, and change it frequently. Straw or litter should be kept on the floors all the time. If bedding material is plentiful put it on several inches thick. It will help to keep the ducks comfortable, and also keep the floors clean, thus saving a double purpose. Never pick ducks in cold weather, or during the laying season.

JUST WHAT HENS EAT

Meat Is Usually in Form of Bugs and Worms.

Considerable Studying and Experimenting Necessary to Find Out What Fowls Need and How Much They Should Have.

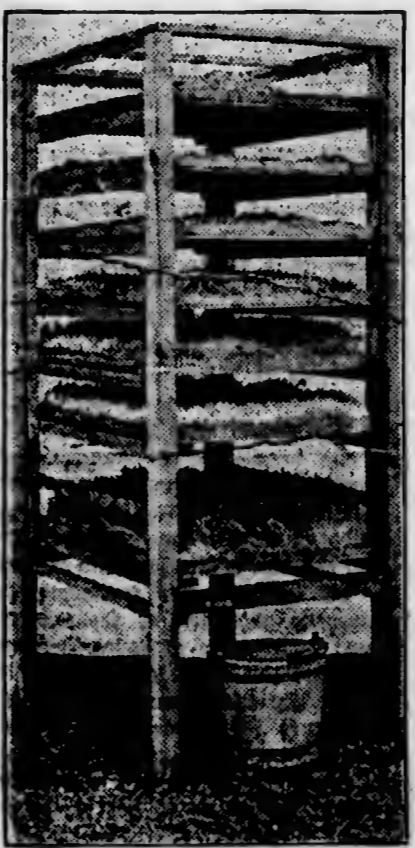
(By KATHERINE ATHERTON GRIMES.)

The hen has three reasons for eating: to repair the tissues of her body, to keep herself warm, and to make eggs. It therefore follows that her diet must be varied and plentiful.

If we open the crop of a hen that has been allowed to eat just what she pleased we will find that she has provided herself with three kinds of food—grain, green stuff and meat. The last named is usually in the form of bugs and worms.

We must, then, furnish our hens with food of these classes. Moreover, the quantity must be about right of each. If they are not given enough, they will have to use it all for body building and heat production, and will have nothing left over to make eggs with. If we feed too much of some kinds the surplus will go to fat, and the hens will get too lazy to lay.

It takes considerable studying and experimenting to find out just what the hens need, and how much they ought to have, but we must learn as soon as we can, or we will find our



Oats sprouted to supply green food when hens are growing in the open. The arrangement of the trays shows sowing at week intervals. Then trays can be slipped out and placed in the poultry house as needed.

poultry is not so profitable as it ought to be. The feeding question is one of the most important in the whole poultry business.

Experts tell us that a hen needs about six ounces of food a day. A flock of ten, then, will need about three and three-fourths pounds a day, or a trifle over twenty-six pounds a week.

Of this amount two-thirds by weight should consist of grains. The grain should be a mixture of equal parts of wheat, cracked corn and oats. A few handfuls of sunflower seed, cane seed or buckwheat should be added for variety. They are to the hen what pie is to the boy—and you know what that is.

The other third should be a "mash," which is a mixture of bran and other finely ground feeds, usually fed dry. Some poultrymen moisten the mash, but the majority claim that it is better to feed it dry, and let the hen moisten it in her crop by drinking what water she wants. If fed dry there is less danger from certain kinds of disease.

A good formula for a mash is as follows: One-half bushel of bran, 4 quarts alfalfa meal, 2 quarts each of ground oats and corn meal, 1 tablespoonful of charcoal, 1 pint of beef scrap, 1 tablespoonful of salt and 1 teaspoonful of pepper.

This furnishes both meat and green food in about the right quantities. Where these elements are given in other ways the alfalfa meal and beef scrap may be omitted from the mash.

These ingredients should be thoroughly mixed together, and the mash kept where the hens can get it any time they want it. It is a bulky food, but not a fattening one, so there is no danger of their eating too much. The bran is one of the best "condition powders" poultry can have. It keeps the system vigorous and healthy and furnishes a large part of the egg-making elements.

The grain food should always be thrown into a deep little of straw or chaff, where the birds will have to "scratch for a living." If you have ever watched an old hen digging about in the yard you will know that it is as natural for her to dig as it is to breathe.

Grit and lime, usually given in the form of oyster shells, are two other necessary elements. They should be kept before the fowls all the time. A very convenient hopper for feeding the mash, grit and shells may be made like the illustration, the compartment for the mash being much larger than the others.

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REPORT REVEALS WAR OFFICE FRAUDS

Pensions Granted To Dead Veterans For Many Years.

London, March 23.—A strange case of fraud on the War Office is revealed in the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General on the Army Appropriation Account for 1911-12.

Two pensions granted in 1814 were paid for nearly 100 years, and no suspicion was raised until 1908, when, "in view of the advanced age of the pensioners," the cases were reported for special investigation, the result was the discovery that the pensioners had been impersonated for many years.

The army funds, states the report, were defrauded of about \$2,295.

It is explained that in 1814 compassionate allowance of \$35 per annum, afterwards increased to \$45 was awarded to each of the eight children of an ensign in the Eighty-seventh upon the production of proper forms of declaration and receipts duly attested by the notaries public in the United States, and it was not until the special inquiries were made that it was discovered that one of the pensioners died about 1873 and the other about 1894.

Steps to be taken to secure better documentary evidence of identity and

to prevent personation of pensioners are now under consideration.

Saved by His Wife.
She's a wise woman who knows just what to do when her husband's life is in danger, but Mrs. R. A. Fink, Braintree, Vt., is of that kind. "I insisted on my using Dr. King's New Discovery," writes Mr. F. "for a dreadful cough, when I was so weak my friends all thought I had only a short time to live and it completely cured me." A quick cure for coughs and colds, it's the most safe, most reliable medicine for many throat and lung troubles—croup, bronchitis, whooping cough, quinsy, croup, hemorrhages. A trial will convince you, 50 cts. and \$1.00. Guaranteed by all druggists.

The Reckoning Will Come.
Disapproval of tariff legislation by constituents will result in defeat at the next election, and many of the new members on the Democratic side feel that their continuance in Congress is desirable from a personal point of view. That the industries of most Northern and many Western districts will be adversely affected is certain. Democratic representatives know it, and realize that the reckoning will come at the next election.—Philadelphia-Telegraph.

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FRIDAY, APRIL 11.

All who do not want Federal jobs will please step forward.

Heroes were born in every section of the flood stricken district.

The roar of the March lion was heard distinctly in all parts of the country.

The new Democratic tariff, it is admitted, hits the farmer harder than any other individual.

Imagine James Russell Lowell or Ben Franklin spending \$100,000 a year as an ambassador.

Meanwhile is the cause of woman suffrage to falter while the feet of Gen. Rosalie Jones are in dry dock?

Sometimes it looks like Dr. Friedmann had encountered a brand of medical ethics resembling the "third degree."

Almost every farm product is brought into foreign competition under the new Democratic tariff act, now before Congress.

Ohio county Republicans and Progressives seem to be able to manage their own affairs, without either inside or outside assistance.

Another way to appreciate changing political conditions in our country is to reflect that only a few years ago Senator Tillman was regarded as a radical.

Meats, potatoes, milk, cream and corn go on the free list. While eggs are reduced from 5 cents to 2 cents a dozen, and fresh vegetables go from 25 per cent to 15 per cent. Farmers remember this.

The Ohio county coal industry will be greatly injured, not destroyed under the new Democratic tariff law. It places coal on the free list, and will reduce the miners wages, if it goes into effect.

Why are the President and all United States Judges relieved from paying income tax under the new Democratic tariff law, and why are all state, city and county officers likewise excused?

Last year the Canadians defeated Mr. Taft's reciprocity scheme. They were wiser than they knew. Now under the Democratic tariff law they will get the "rect" without having to give any "procty."

The Ohio county Progressive or Republican who desires to take an Owensboro paper should, if possible, subscribe for one which does not go out of the way of ordinary rules in politics to offer him gratuitous insults.

One year ago President Wilson was only an ordinary office seeker. Now he is so far removed from that class of disgraceful beings that he cannot look upon the dirty creatures. How time and conditions do change things.

It is not the price the farmer is being paid for food stuff which needs attention, it is the fellow who stands between the farmer and the consumer. The Democratic idea is to kill the farmer, by compelling him to compete with all the world.

Ohio county Republicans and Progressives are supporting the union plan and announcing for office on that ticket just as though the Hartford Herald and Owensboro "Ex-quisiter" had not denounced the scheme as a wicked and unfair means of getting pie.

What kind of a boss would the Democrats have called Roosevelt or Taft if either of them had gone to the halls of Congress to deliver his message and gone back next day to tell the Senate Finance Committee what he wanted done on the tariff bill?

Let's see, how many trips did Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee have to make to the White House before they knew whether to protect sugar or place it on the free list? Then the uppermost question was not whether free or protected sugar would be best for

the country, but whether the State of Louisiana could be kept in the Democratic party with free sugar.

The patronage fight among Kentucky Democrats is on in earnest, and the fur is beginning to fly. On one side is lined up the State organization National Committeeman, ex-Governor Beckham and the Louisville Evening Post, while Senator James is backed by other members of Congress, the Courier-Journal, Times and the liquor organization. The first pitched battle is over the Lexington Collectorship where Senator James is asking the appointment of Ben Marshall and the opposition is behind Editor Desha Breckenridge. Mr. Marshall is the same man of whom South Trimble once wrote that he would, if appointed County Commissioner, be willing to count the Republicans out, in order to win an election.

PUERILE RAVINGS.

"The Bull Moose rid the elephant." "The Ohio county Bull Moose is still trotting along under the Elephant's ear, trying to jump onto his trunk for a ride—into office."

Lost, strayed or stolen, a fine set of Progressive party principles, new and practically unused.

"Is there such a thing as political conscience, if so, how can these erstwhile Bull Moose candidates of Ohio county reconcile their present political affiliations, with their protestations of only a few months ago?"

"It is said that the new five cent piece has been dubbed the Bull Moose nickel. On being asked why it was called that, an old line Republican replied, that a half dozen of them looked about like thirty cents."

"We suppose we have about the same excuse for not printing the Moose-Elephant platform, recently adopted by a little bunch of fellows in Hartford, that Editor Barnett had for refusing to print Mr. John Henry Thomas' defense of Republican principles, last fall. Moose Barnett can probably explain."

"In its opposition to fusion, the Herald has simply voiced the unanimous opinion of the various Democratic candidates for 'pie' in Ohio county."

"We did support Jim Pendleton Miller and other members of the populist party, on a Democratic fusion ticket for county offices in Ohio county some years ago, but we hope the people have forgotten it."

"Anyhow, we don't have to be consistent, and we don't care much for the platform, just so the rooster heads the ticket."

The Herald once booted a candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, but that was before the present management got hold of the paper. We would not boot a Democratic nominee, if he voted for a nigger or stole a horse."

"Oh, lord, is there no help for the widow's son on this question of fusion between the Republicans and Progressives in Ohio county?"—The Hartford Herald.

THE PROPOSED TARIFF LAW.

The new Democratic Tariff Law upon which the House Ways and Means Committee or the majority members, thereof, have been working many weeks, was presented in Congress Monday by Chairman Underwood. It is a straddle as far as Free Trade and Protection is concerned. It places many articles upon the free list, principally farm products, which have been given protection by the Republicans and materially reduces the tariff upon manufactured articles. The Louisville Courier-Journal says it is neither free trade nor protection, while English newspapers hail it with delight, announcing that it will increase British trade and give more work for English workmen. The narrow margin of only six in the Senate renders it uncertain as to whether or not it can pass through that body unscathed. While the tremendous majority in the House almost assures its passage by that body as reported. The sugar Senators and wool Senators are disposed to kick over the traces and may force concessions in the Senate. While farm products are almost all placed upon the free list or reduced at least 50 per cent it is, of course, claimed by the Democrats, as was claimed for the Canadian Reciprocity Bill, that it will not hurt the farmers, but is intended to lower the price of living. Just how these two statements can be made to harmonize remains to be seen. The Courier-Journal says that on one of the principal sources of revenue to the farmer and one which has helped to tide him over, in Kentucky at least, the horse and mule schedule, "the rates on horses has been cut practically half in half. Under the Payne Law, horses and mules valued at \$150 per head, or less, pay a duty of \$30 per head, and those valued at over 150 per head, pay 25 per cent ad valorem. Under the Underwood Bill, if they are valued at \$200 or less, they pay only \$15 per head, and if they are valued at more than \$200 per head, they pay

but 10 per cent ad valorem."

The Courier-Journal continues, "On nearly every direct and indirect product of the farm, the duties have either been cut in half, or removed entirely."

As a return for this the claim is made that the reduction on agriculture implements and other articles, which the farmer is compelled to purchase, will compensate him for his loss. This also remains to be seen. Our prediction is that the farmers, not only of Kentucky, but of the United States, will be deprived of a home market and their products lowered to a ruinous figure with no compensation whatever, and shall see what we shall see.

FUSION IN OHIO COUNTY.

In Ohio county, Ky., the Democrats are normally a minority party, but in the election of 1912 Mr. Wilson polled more votes than either Mr. Roosevelt or Mr. Taft, although the united vote of Roosevelt and Taft was some hundreds in excess of that of Mr. Wilson.

From the vote of 1912 it was easy to demonstrate that if fusion was not arranged the Democrats would get all the county offices in 1913. The Republicans and Progressives have accordingly held conferences, agreed on a fusion ticket and adopted a platform upon which their candidates will make the race. All of this was done after only two or three weeks of negotiations and without the aid or consent of any nation upon the earth.

The most instructive part of the proceedings in Ohio county, however, is not the fusion that has been arranged, or the candidates, but the declaration of principles upon which the two parties have been brought together. This platform would occupy a column or more in this paper, and, while most of it is excellent, only a few sections need attention.

There is at the beginning a declaration in favor of the initiative, referendum and recall. We suppose this was put in to please the Progressives. There is not the remotest probability of any of these devices being adopted in Kentucky in the near future.

All the rest of the platform is timely. The Ohio county fusionists demand the abolition of the obsolete Fiscal Court form of county government and for other local reforms of value. The fusion candidate for the Legislature is instructed, if elected, to introduce a law inside the State of Kentucky, to amend the direct primary act so as to get rid of its vicious measures, to repeal the odious registration act, and to create a State Public Utility Commission.

The passage of the act creating Confederate pensions is condemned for the reason that no money was voted to carry out its provisions and the executive officers are censured for not taking action either to provide money to pay those pensions or to secure the repeal of the act.

It is not denied that certain good things have been done by the present State administration, but the Ohio county fusionists end their review of conditions in Kentucky with the following comment:

"We condemn the unanimous tendency of the State officials, from the Governor down, to play politics by looking ahead for some other job, instead of looking after the vital interests of the people of the State, whom they are sworn to serve."

In this criticism many Democrats will join. But this feature usually characterizes political life in Frankfort, it matters little which party is dominant. The fact of importance in this movement is that the Progressives of Ohio county pay no attention whatever to the daily instructions from Louisville, conveyed by the Herald from the local "Progressive Club."—Evening Post.

Greatest of Public Questions.

The Tariff question to-day is the greatest public question in America. It is the one great question that affects all the people. We have tried the Tariff for revenue only, and that landed us on the rock of failure, while the Tariff Protection policy has been, and is to-day, the great incentive for the prosperity enjoyed by the people. If the Democrats will to put on to the country the ideas for revenue only, and disaster follows as it probably will, for there is no reason to believe that it will forsake its way of doing things of the past, then the Democratic National supremacy will naturally take a tumbling, as in the days of 1893 to '96. Tariff for revenue only and Free-Trade are beautiful things to talk about, but dangerous to put in operation, such have been their record in the past, and such necessarily they will be if invoked in the future.—Cedar Rapids Optimus.

When we say Selling Out, we mean that we are going away in the next sixty days, and before we go we are going to sell every dollar's worth of goods in this store. Our Selling Out prices are so low that we are confident there will not be a dollar's worth of merchandise left.

ROSENBLATT'S.

STYLISH COSTUMES FOR THE LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN

Can always be procured at this store. Our stock of piece goods contains every new fabric of the season.

Silks in Taffeta, Messalines, Brocades, Crepes and Tub Silks.

WOOLENS in every desirable material and color.

COTTON PIECE GOODS in such a variety that limited space prevents their notation.

AN ASSORTMENT OF TRIMMINGS from which a satisfactory selection can be made to complete any Costume.

Competent Sales Ladies

to wait on you who know their business and take great pleasure in assisting you to decide on the style best suited to your own individuality. It is not our purpose to sell you with the least possible service. We mean to give you the best service, up-to-date merchandise, honest business methods at the least possible cost.

E. P. Barnes & Bro.,
BEAVER DAM, - KY.

Announcements.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

We are authorized to announce N. B. WHITE, of Olaton precinct, as a candidate for the Republican nomination for member of the House of Representatives from Ohio county, subject to the action of the General Primary Election, Sat. August 2, 1913.

We are authorized to announce W. M. FLENER, of Beaver Dam, Ky., as a candidate for the office of member of the House of Representatives from Ohio county, subject to the General Primary Election, Sat. August 2, 1913.

FOR COUNTY JUDGE.

We are authorized to announce ESQ. MACK COOK, of Arnold voting precinct, a candidate for the Republican nomination for Judge of Ohio County Court. General Primary Election Sat. August 2, 1913.

We are authorized to announce M. L. BEAVERIN as a candidate for County Judge of Ohio county, subject to the action of the General Primary Election, Sat. August 2, 1913.

We are authorized to announce L. B. TICHENOR of Hartford, Ky., route 5, as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the office of County Judge of Ohio county, subject to the action of the General Primary, Saturday, August 2, 1913.

FOR COUNTY ATTORNEY.

We are authorized to announce C. E. SMITH a candidate for the Republican nomination for County Attorney of Ohio county. General Primary Election, Sat. August 2, 1913.

FOR COUNTY COURT CLERK.

We are authorized to announce C. O. HUNTER, of Hartford, as a candidate for the Republican nomination for the office of County Court Clerk of Ohio County. General Primary Election, August 2, 1913.

We are authorized to announce CLAUDE BLANKENSHIP, of Beaver Dam, Ky., candidate for the Republican nomination for County Court Clerk of Ohio county. General Primary Election Sat. August 2, 1913.

We are authorized to announce LOUIS SMITH, of Hartford, Route 6, as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the office of County Court Clerk of Ohio county, subject to the

action of the General Primary, Saturday, August 2, 1913.

FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce S. A. BRATCHER as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Sheriff of Ohio county, subject to the General Primary Election, Sat. August 2, 1913.

We are authorized to announce S. O. KEOWN as a candidate for the Republican nomination for the office of Sheriff of Ohio county, subject to the General Primary Election, Sat. August 2, 1913.

We are authorized to announce S. E. BENNETT a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Sheriff of Ohio county, subject to the General Primary Election, Sat. August 2, 1913.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

We are authorized to announce HENRY LEACH as a candidate for the Republican nomination for County School Superintendent of Ohio county. General Primary Election Sat. August 2, 1913.

We are authorized to announce JOHN W. ODELL, of West Fordsville precinct, for the Republican nomination for the office of Superintendent of Schools of Ohio county, subject to the General Primary Election, Sat. August 2, 1913.

FOR JAILER.

We are authorized to announce J. W. DUVALL, of Select voting precinct, as a candidate for the Republican nomination for the office of Jailer of Ohio county. General Primary Election Sat. August 2, 1913.

We are authorized to announce W. P. MIDKIFF as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Jailer of Ohio county. General Primary Election Sat. August 2, 1913.

We are authorized to announce C. P. TURNER of Hartford, Ky., as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the office of Jailer of Ohio county, subject to the action of the General Primary, Saturday, August 2, 1913.

We are authorized to announce JOHN A. DANIEL, of Hartford, Ky., as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the office of Jailer of Ohio county, subject to the action of the General Primary, Saturday, August 2, 1913.

FOR ASSESSOR.
We are authorized to announce TOM COX, of Rosine, as a candidate for the Republican nomination for the office of Assessor of Ohio County, subject to the General Primary Election, Saturday August 2, 1913.

We are authorized to announce DILLIS E. WARD, of Hieda precinct, a candidate for the Republican nomination for Assessor of Ohio county. General Primary Election Sat. August 2, 1913.

We are authorized to announce G. WILL BROWN, route 1, Hartford, as a candidate for the Republican nomination for the office of Assessor of Ohio county, subject to the General Election, Saturday Aug. 2, 1913.

We are authorized to announce L. B. LONEY as a candidate for the Republican nomination for the office of Assessor of Ohio county, subject to the General Primary Election, Sat. August 2, 1913.

FOR CORONER.

We are authorized to announce W. A. B. RILEY as a candidate for the office of Coroner, of Ohio County subject to the action of the Republican party at the General Primary August 2, 1913.

Raised on It



Cattle raised on my feed are seldom sick. They thrive and grow fat. I handle no inferior stuff. My stock includes best varieties of grain and feed, and I can supply all your wants in that line at the very lowest prices. I enjoy a reputation for reliability, and endeavor to live up to it.

W. E. ELLIS,

The Produce Merchant

HARTFORD, - KENTUCKY



ON YOUR AFTERNOON OFF

Whatever way it is spent you will enjoy it fully if your feet are dressed in a pair of well-fitting, neat looking

Korrek Shape Oxfords

(Made exclusively for Men)

Made by "The Old Time Makers of New Time Styles"

COME IN AND LOOK OVER THE NEW SUMMER STYLES. YOU NEED A NEW PAIR DON'T YOU?

FAIR & CO.



pole West of same marked as a pointer. Thence South 74, East 43 poles to a post oak corner to J. P. Nelson's tract. Thence South 8 1-2 East 25 poles to a stone, white oak and black oak marked as pointer. Thence west 54 poles to a stone in the center of the Cromwell and Hardinsburg road, and with the same North 12, East 37 1-2 poles to the beginning, containing 10 acres, more or less, and being the same two tracts of land conveyed to S. J. Baker by W. A. Fielden and J. P. Fielden, his wife, on the 10th day of October, 1892, by deed of record in the Ohio County Court Clerk office in deed book No. 13, page 331, and the same tract afterward on the — day of — sold and conveyed by the said S. J. Baker and wife to the defendant, H. A. Williams, but no record of said deed of conveyance can be found in the Ohio County Court Clerk office.

August 11th last years old children. Union C. joined t served as till he di perience tion \$1 per Year No. 40

Hartford Republican.

FRIDAY, APRIL 11.

M. H. & E. Railroad Time Table at Hartford, Ky.

L. & N. time card effective Monday Aug. 21st.
No. 112 North Bound due 7:19 a. m. daily except Sunday.
No. 114 North Bound due 1:15 p. m. daily except Sunday.
No. 116 South Bound due 8:45 a. m. daily except Sunday.
No. 113 South Bound due 1:46 p. m. daily except Sunday.
H. E. MISCHKE, Agt.

Who wants the bicycle?

Who wants the Shetland Pony?

Your opportunity — Rosenblatt's Selling Out.

Help some girl or boy win the fine Shetland Pony and outfit.

Rev. Eli Wesley, route 3, was a caller at this office Wednesday.

Plenty of those good home-made hog jowls at W. H. Moore & Son's.

I have Hay for sale.

3314 R. B. MARTIN, Hartford, Ky.

Mrs. Mollie Taylor, city, was a pleasant caller at this office yesterday.

Mrs. Hooker Williams, who has been quite sick, is not getting along very well.

Mr. W. E. Ellis, the produce merchant, was in Centertown yesterday on business.

Attorney E. M. Woodward was in Hopkinsville and Owensboro this week on business.

Mr. A. M. Smith, cashier of the McHenry Deposit Bank, transacted business in Hartford Tuesday.

Prof. W. R. Hedrick, who has been sick with the mumps, was able to return to school work Wednesday.

Just received—another barrel of Jumbo Pickles.

W. H. MOORE & SON.

A carload of Oats and Corn just arrived.

W. E. ELLIS, Produce Man.

Selling out to quit business. Almost giving goods away.

ROSENBLATT'S.

Copies of The Republican will be sent to all contestants in the Pony Contest.

The prizes given in The Republican's contest are well worth working for.

Fixtures and lease for sale. Selling out to quit business.

ROSENBLATT'S.

The hardest worker will surely be rewarded handsomely in our Pony Contest.

Selling out to quit business. We are going away, but the goods must go first.

ROSENBLATT'S.

Any girl or boy in Ohio county not over 16 years old may become a candidate in our Pony Contest.

Farm For Sale—A great bargain. For particulars write C. T. Fowler, Elizabethtown, Ky., Route 2.

3611.

By a little work the Shetland Pony, harness and buggy will belong to some Ohio county girl or boy.

Miss Nora Wedding left Tuesday for Livermore, where she will visit Dr. T. D. Renfrow and family for a few days.

Mr. John Odell, candidate for the Republican nomination for school Superintendent, was a caller at this office Wednesday.

Mr. Ramsey E. Duke, of The Republican, has moved from the J. E. Bean residence to Ernest Woodward's property on Clay street.

Mr. Will Gillespie and wife have moved into the Tweddell property on Union street, which was vacated by Mr. Will Himes and family.

Mr. Garfield Barnard, the popular section foreman for the L. and N. at Kromos, Ky., has been transferred to Bremen, Muhlenberg county, Ky.

Indian Runner Duck Eggs for sale. 13 eggs for 50 cents.

MRS. J. W. TAYLOR, 3414 R. 3, Beaver Dam Ky.

Your opportunity — Rosenblatt's Selling Out.

Will pay top price for good butcher cattle. Let me know.

R. E. BALDWIN, Beaver Dam, Ky.

3417 If you have something for sale, advertise it in The Republican, Hartford. Rates are low, and gladly furnished upon application.

3418 The Louisville Weekly Herald and The Hartford Republican, one year each, for \$1.35. Send all orders to The Republican, Hartford, Ky.

3419 The Special Louisville Herald offer will not last very long, so send in your order to this office as quickly as possible.

3420 Mr. Ellis Mitchell, of Dundee; Postmaster John H. Thomas, Narrows, and Mr. W. M. Fleener, of Beaver Dam, were among our callers yesterday.

3421 Quite a number of grown people of Hartford have taken the mumps within the past few days, among them being Mr. R. T. Collins and Mr. C. O. Hunter.

3422 Master Larkin Griffin, city, is a new contestant to this week enter The Republican's big Shetland Pony contest. He is a fine little hustler and will be a live worker.

3423 Mrs. J. N. Jarnagin, Mrs. Latnie Oldham and Mrs. J. R. Williams of Beaver Dam, were pleasant callers at The Republican office Friday, and inspected our printing department.

3424 Engraved or printed calling and business cards can be had upon short notice by giving your order to The Republican, Hartford, Ky. Prices and samples gladly furnished.

3425 Sale bills, stock bills or any kind of hand bills, of any description, printed on short notice at The Republican office, Hartford, Ky. Prices are right—quality is first class.

3426 The Ohio County Fiscal Court adjourned Saturday morning after having been in session since the Tuesday before, and transacted a large amount of business for the county.

3427 Among our callers Friday were: Messrs. J. B. Renfrow, Narrows; Berry Loney, McHenry; Prof. I. S. Mason, Fordsville; Attorney Otto C. Martin and H. F. Lowe, city, and Esq. J. H. Miles, Paradise, Ky.

3428 Rev. W. E. Saville, pastor of the Hartford Methodist Church, preached two excellent sermons here Sunday to large congregations. The song service by the choir was enjoyed greatly at both services.

3429 Farm and Ranch, Holland's Magazine and The Republican all one year each for \$1.75, thus saving you \$1.25. Will be sent to one address or three addresses, as you desire. Send all orders to The Republican, Hartford, Ky.

3430 We are in receipt of a letter from the circulation department of the Louisville Herald announcing that they will continue for a short time their special clubbing rate with The Republican. The special price is now \$2.75, or a saving of 50c from the regular price for the two papers.

3431 Mrs. Barnhill, wife of Dr. J. E. Barnhill, of Fordsville, died Thursday morning of complication of diseases. Burial will take place at Habit, today. Besides her husband, Mrs. Barnhill left a little son, Master James, about six years old, and scores of friends to mourn her departure.

3432 Dr. J. B. Tappan, who has been suffering with the mumps, resumed his work at his jewelry store the first of this week, but suffered a relapse and has been confined to his room since. He hopes to be out in a few days, however. During his absence from his store his father is in charge.

3433 In another column of this issue will be found the announcement of Mr. S. O. Keown, of Beaver Dam, as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Sheriff of Ohio county. Mr. Keown is at present a deputy sheriff and has successfully filled that position for several years. He is a popular and efficient official and will make a strong candidate in the primary and in November should he receive the nomination.

The Board of Trustees of Hartford White Graded Common School District No. 1 will, at its regular meeting on Monday, April 14, 1913 select teachers for the ensuing scholastic year. All applications to teach in said school should be addressed to

W. H. BARNES, Sec'y., Hartford, Ky.

3412 Mr. T. H. Benton, road engineer for Ohio county, was in Louisville this week attending the meeting of the county road engineers of Kentucky. They listened to addresses and discussions of the various problems connected with highway improvement, and should be better equipped for their duties when they return to their homes.

3413 We this week announce Mr. S. E. Bennett as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Sheriff of Ohio county, subject to the General Primary Election, Saturday, August 2, Mr. Bennett was born and raised on the farm in Beda precinct and has been identified with that calling all his life. He is thoroughly competent for the position and is deservedly popular with all who know him.

3414 Mr. L. B. Loney, of McHenry, this week enters the list of announced candidates for Assessor of Ohio county seeking the Republican nomination through the General Primary Election. Mr. Loney has been a deputy assessor under several administrations, always filling the position in a highly satisfactory manner. He would make a splendid assessor and will have a strong following throughout the county.

3415 Mr. W. M. Fleener, of Beaver Dam, is this week announced as a candidate for Representative from Ohio county on the Republican ticket. Mr. Fleener is one of the best known men of the county, having served an unexpired term as Jailer some years ago, and his residence at Hartford brought him in contact with men from all over the county. He has been a successful farmer all of his life, and is a man of sterling integrity and would well represent this county.

3416 We this week announce Mr. S. A. Bratcher a candidate for the Republican nomination for Sheriff of Ohio county. Mr. Bratcher is a successful farmer and has filled the position of deputy sheriff several years. He made the race for nomination four years ago, but was unsuccessful. He now asks that he be given the nomination, and will undoubtedly be a strong factor in the race and if nominated will carry the party to victory in November. He is competent for the position.

3417 By oversight we failed last week to mention the announcement of County School Supt. Henry Leach for the Republican nomination to that position, which he has filed so acceptably to the people of Ohio county for more than three years. During Mr. Leach's tenure of office a large number of new school buildings have been erected and others placed in good condition through repairs, while the cause of education has been otherwise materially advanced along other lines.

3418 The committee of the local lodge of Knights of Pythias for the Home Coming and Roll Call night reported at the meeting of that lodge last Tuesday night, and the meeting will be held on Tuesday night, April 29, at which time all members are expected to be present, and those who are prevented from coming are asked to send to Mr. T. R. Barnard, Chairman, of the committee, Hartford, Ky., a word of greeting. A program has been arranged by the committee and refreshments will be served.

3419 There is another entry in the race for the Republican nomination for County Judge this week in person of Hon. M. L. Heavrin. Mr. Heavrin is known by almost every person in Ohio county, having practiced law at Hartford for many years and served one term as County Attorney. He is known for his splendid executive and business qualifications, and if elected will reflect great credit upon himself and give to the

people of the county service such as can come only from one with wide experience.

3420 Probably the most enjoyable dance of the season was held at Dr. Bean's rink Wednesday evening. Only a small and select crowd was present which made the affair more enjoyable. Those present were: Misses Lorraine Sullenger, Alma Riley, Mary Spalding, Mable Jasper, Mattie Duke, Louise Phipps, Ruth Spalding, Flora Riley, Eleanor Petty; Messrs. Will Riley, E. G. Barrass, Nathan Rosenblatt, Louis Riley, John Taylor, Goodell Wooten, Lum Iglehart, Hoyt Taylor and Allison Barnett. Mr. Henry Nail managed the affair.

3421 Mr. John W. Odell, of West Fordsville precinct, this week announces his candidacy for the Republican nomination for County School Superintendent, subject to the General Primary Election August 2, 1913. Mr. Odell is a prosperous farmer and school teacher and is now engaged in these professions. He has taught school for the past 18 years, averaging a school each year, and is competent for the office which he seeks. He was born and reared and always lived in this county and has many friends.

3422 Mr. N. B. White, of Olaton, is the first to announce his candidacy for the Republican nomination for Representative. Mr. White is a prominent farmer, but formerly taught school for 12 years and is thoroughly competent for the position he asks. His section of the county has had only two county officials in 30 years, who were Mr. F. L. Felix, Commissioner of Schools, 1882-86 and Mr. Oscar Midkiff, Jailer, in 1905. Mr. White will make a strong claim for recognition for his section by his nomination on the ticket.

3423 The annual inspection of Company H, the military organization located in Hartford, was held here Tuesday night at 8 o'clock. Capt. DeWeese, of Louisville, the commander of the company, and Lieut. Shown were in charge of the company, and at the conclusion of the inspection, Colonel Jouett Henry, of Hopkinsville, departed from his usual custom and made an elegant and appreciated talk to the members and complimented the company for their good showing and fine military work in the past. It appears that our company has always maintained a splendid record and it's work during the night rider troubles has many times been spoken of favorably.

3424 Notice. In order to reduce my stock, will sell Bran and Shipstuf—pure wheat product—for cash only, until April 20, 1913, as follows:

By the ton\$28.50
By the 500lb. lots.....\$30.00
Less than 500lb. lots.....\$31.00
W. E. ELLIS, Produce Merchant, Hartford, Ky.

3425 Sheriff's Sale. By virtue of an execution issued from the Davless Circuit Court in favor of T. A. Pedley, receiver of the Owensboro Savings Bank and Trust Company, vs. H. A. Williams, I or one of my deputies will on Monday, May 5, 1913, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. at the Court House Door in Hartford, Kentucky, offer for sale the following real estate situated in Ohio County Kentucky to satisfy the above execution, amounting to \$349.20 with interest at the rate of 6 per cent from April 10, 1905, and also the further sum of \$9.45 adjudged as costs.

3426 First—Beginning at a stone in S. J. Baker's line—Black Oak Sapling marked as a pointer. Thence North 36, East 37 poles to a stone in H. B. Taylor's survey, small post, oak, 8 feet from stone marked as a pointer. Thence with said Taylor's line South 80, West 51 poles to a stone Chestnut and Hickory marked as a pointer containing 25 acres.

3427 Second—Also a tract of 10 acres more or less in the same county and state, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a stone in the Cromwell and Hardinsburg road, a white oak one

pole West of same marked as a pointer. Thence South 74, East 43 poles to a post oak corner to J. P. Nelson's tract. Thence South 8 1-2 East 25 poles to a stone, white oak and black oak marked as pointer. Thence west 54 poles to a stone in the center of the Cromwell and Hardinsburg road, and with the same North 12, East 37 1-2 poles to the beginning, containing 10 acres, more or less, and being the same two tracts of land conveyed to S. J. Baker by W. A. Fielden and J. P. Fielden, his wife, on the 10th day of October, 1892, by deed of record in the Ohio County Court Clerk office in deed book No. 13, page 331, and the same tract afterward on the — day of — sold and conveyed by the said S. J. Baker and wife to the defendant, H. A. Williams, but no record of said deed of conveyance can be found in the Ohio County Court Clerk office.

3428 Third—Also a certain tract of land lying on the head waters of McGrady creek in Ohio county, Kentucky, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a black oak in Peach's line; thence South 39 1-4, East 26 poles to a stone, thence South 75 3-4, East 20 poles to a black oak. Thence South 72 1-2, East 30 poles to a Chestnut and Gum on a branch. Thence down said branch with its meanders to Adam line North 38, West 32 poles to a Schroader's line, thence with said line North 38, West 32 poles to a black oak on Sugar Grove branch, thence up said branch with its meanders to a poplar and beech—Chapman and Clements corner—thence with this line North 56 West 94 poles to a post oak, Peach's corner, thence South 8 1-2, East 61 poles to a hickory and red oak, thence South 53, West 60 poles to the beginning, containing 130 acres, less the amount of said land gained in the Ohio Circuit Court by G. W. Clements, supposed to be about 20 acres, and being the same tract of land conveyed by Matthias Miller and others to said S. J. Baker on the 21st day of January, 1892, deed of record in the Ohio County Court Clerk's office in Deed book No. 13, page 354, and the same tract of land on the — day of — sold and conveyed by said S. J. Baker and wife to said H. A. Williams, but no record of said deed can be found in the Ohio County Court Clerk's office to said Williams, and as the property of said H. A. Williams to satisfy above debts.

3429 This April 11, 1913.

3430 T. H. BLACK, S. O. C.

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in. I have just received a carload of Jones' Brand of Fertilizer. Will sell on easy terms by giving good note. W. E. ELLIS, Produce Merchant, Hartford, Ky.

NOTES APPLY TO PEN

ing Paper When

Prison.

on that he had the confidence of railroad management and that he was very popular with the people of the town. We were together four years, and to us and to that change they were pleasant and profitable years. He sometimes got away from the office to prayer meetings, not often to Sunday school; but when he could be at service, he was there, and we felt better because he was there. During the last year of my pastorate he was afflicted a long time, suffered intensely, and also underwent a severe surgical operation. His friends almost gave him up to die; however, he recovered as to be out and go where he pleased, but he was never well again. He was a very devout man—constant, prudent, and of unquestioned integrity. His Christian faith was as simple as the gospel itself, and his path "as the dawning of the morning that shineth more and more unto the perfect day." I shall cherish his memory and that of the happy days we had together in social and spiritual communion. The world is better because he lived in it.

W. C. SELLARS, In Midland Methodist, Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 20, 1913.

Notice. Have just received a carload of Jones' Brand of Fertilizer. Will sell on easy terms by giving good note. W. E. ELLIS, Produce Merchant, Hartford, Ky.

3912

BIG DROPS

RESOLVED THAT THE BIG DROPS COME IN OUR PRICES WHEN WE FIRST MARK OUR SHOES OUR MOTTO IS 'QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFIT.' WE DON'T WANT OUR GOODS ON OUR SHELVES

TO MAKE OUR SHOES MOVE FAST, WE NOT ONLY BUY THOSE WHICH LOOK NEAT. FIT SNUG, FEEL COMFORTABLY AND WEAR WELL, BUT WE ALSO PUT THE PRICES RIGHT DOWN LOW. WE CARRY, EXCLUSIVELY, MANY LEADING BRANDS OF SHOES, AND WE, OURSELVES, STAND BEHIND EVERY PAIR WE SELL. WE MAKE GOOD ON EVERYTHING WE SELL. BEGIN DOING BUSINESS WITH US AND YOU WILL BE OUR CUSTOMER ALWAYS.

CARSON & CO.
INCORPORATED.
Hartford, Kentucky.

